

# Congkak

An indoor game of two players, congkak is played on a board with two rows of seven holes. At each end is the larger hole known as 'rumah' (home). Played by turns, the objective of the game is to be the first to fill up the player's rumah with as many tokens as possible from the seven holes.



# Wayang Kulit

(SHADOW PLAY)

The Traditional "Shadow Play" theatre is performed by casting animated puppet shadows on a white cloth screen. The puppet characters and stories were usually taken from ancient Indian epics. The figures used are artistically made from buffalo hide and mounted on bamboo sticks. One person, a Tok Dalang or master storyteller usually conducts the whole show from behind the screen as he recites the tale with appropriate sounds and movements. A Tok Dalang is assisted by a group of musician playing the traditional musical instrument such as "Rebab", "Serunai", "Gedombak", "Geduk", "Canang", "Kisi" and "Tetawak". Each shadow plays performance usually lasts for two to three hours.



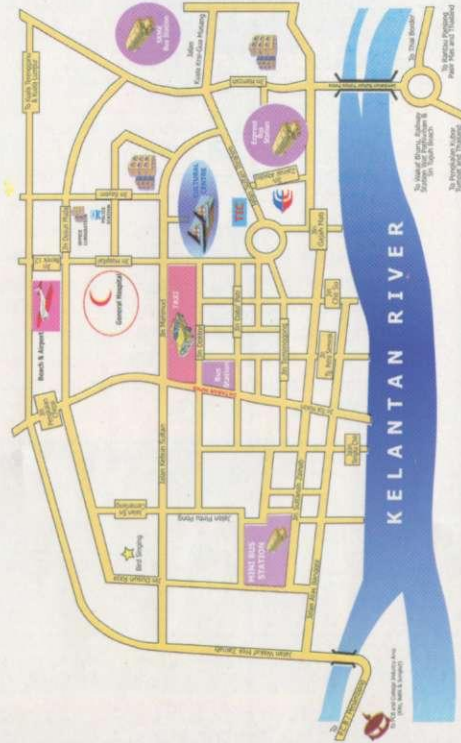
# Gasing Paugkab

(STRIKING TOP)

This top is used for striking an opponent's top. The competition is usually held between two groups of 2 to 5 persons. To determine which groups will be the striker, two tops of each group will be spun and the longest running spinning top will be the striker. The winner of the competition is the person with the longest running spinning top.



**KOTA BHARU TOWN MAP**  
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# GELANGGANG SENI

CULTURAL CENTRE  
KOTA BHARU, KELANTAN.

Gelanggang Seni, Kota Bharu was built in 1978 on a 1 acre land administered by The Tourist Information Center. Strategically located in Kota Bharu, It is the centre for the development of culture in Kelantan. All cultural performances are held here daily. The Cultural Centre is located along Jalan Mahmud near Perdana Hotel and the admission is free on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Wednesday from February until September.

This is the hub of all of Kelantan's cultural activities, where spinning tops the size of a human head twirl effortlessly, giant coloured kites soar in the air, and wayang kulit (shadow play) and rebana ubi (drums) thump to the rhythm of life. Indeed, this is the only place in Kelantan where you can also watch other traditional performances like the Traditional music and Art of Self Defence.

# Sepak Raga

In this traditional ball game, also called "Sepak takraw", a ball about the size of the palm and made of woven strips of "Buluh" bamboo or a rattan is kicked using the legs or any part of the body except the hands. There are two main types of the sepak raga, the original form is "sepak raga bulatan" or a circle where the team tries to keep the ball aloft as long as possible. The modern "sepak raga jaring" or net court form is now played International Competitions.

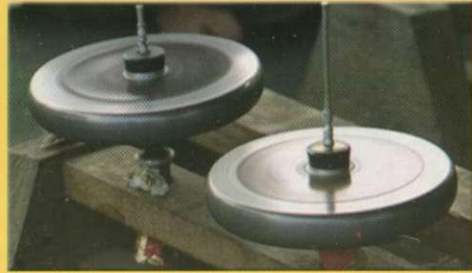




# Gasing Uri

(SPINNING TOP)

This type of top is used for long running spinning competition. In the competition the spinner will need two assistants. One will hold an object shape like a small bladed scoop of a thin wooden bat 'cokok' about 60cm long. The other will hold an article which looks like a short fruncheon 'lopak' about 45.7 cm in diameter. The longest running spinning top in Kelantan is recorded to spin for 1 hour and 45 minutes.



# Rebana Ubi

(GIANT DRUM)

The top of the rebana ubi or giant drum is made from buffalo hide. The lower parts of the drum is hollow and about 0.6 meters in diameters. It is an important Traditional Malay musical instrument used not only as accompaniment during various ceremonial rites but also for recreation and competitions. At the end of each harvesting season, villages challenge each other in the art of drum beating. The judges award points on the timing, rhythm, and style of the player as well as the tone of the rebana. On such occasion, the roll of the rebana may be so engrossed in the beating the drum that he has to be forcibly taken away.



# Silat

(ART OF SELF DEFENCE)

The Malay art of self defence is a highly stylized performance. The word silat is applied to the various sequences of graceful demonstration of how one may defend oneself without weapons. Silat is often staged at weddings where the silat expert or (pendekar) entertains the audience with his highly practiced routine of self defence arts. A silat performance is usually accompanied by the beating of gongs, drums, and wood wind (serunai) instruments.



# Wau

(KITE FLYING)

"Wau" or kite flying is another popular pastime of the Kelantanese. The kites come in all sizes and shapes, the most popular being the 'wau bulan' or moon kite which measures about 3.5 km from head to tail. Kelantan kites are fashioned in various forms with appropriate names to match them. As it sails into the breeze which carries it aloft for all to see, it looks like it is dancing in the air. Pre-harvest time is the best to visit and watch these kites gliding above rustic, rural villages. For tourists, small kites meant for souvenirs are easy to carry home and can be found everywhere in Kota Bharu.



# Sepak Bulu Ayam

(KICKING OF SHUTTLE COCK)

This is a very old traditional leisure sport played after the paddy harvesting season. The players form a circle and using their feet, knees and heads, pass a feather ball from one person to another. The winner is the team that has the highest number of passes before the ball finally drops to the ground.



# Kertok

(COCONUT HUSK PERCUSSION)

Kertok is mainly made of the coconut shell. The coconut shell is emptied. Then a wooden plank (belira) is placed on top of the shell. Two wooden sticks are fixed on both sides of the shell to prevent the wooden plank from falling down when the kertok is beaten.

A wooden stick about 1 foot long with the end striped, with rubber scraps is used to beat the wooden plank to produce a rhythmic tone.

Kertok is played in groups of eight or ten for leisure or in competition. Each group is given a chance to show their performance and the winner is decided by the tone and rhythm produced and the showmanship of the group players.

